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Nakamura

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(54) **SHEET MANUFACTURING APPARATUS**

IPC D21F 1/40; D21B 1/06
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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A sheet manufacturing apparatus includes a screening unit configured to allow a material having fibers to pass through from openings and screen the material, and a forming unit configured to form a sheet by using a passed material that has been screened. The screening unit has a cylindrical unit with openings on a curved surface which is configured to rotate, two side units that are located at two end parts of the cylindrical unit which are spaced apart in a direction of extension of a rotation center axis thereof and that is configured not to rotate, an introduction unit provided to one of the side units and configured to introduce the material to the cylindrical unit, and a discharge unit provided to the other of the side units, located downward from the introduction unit, and configured to discharge a residual material that does not pass through the openings.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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D21B 1/06 (2006.01)
D21D 5/06 (2006.01)

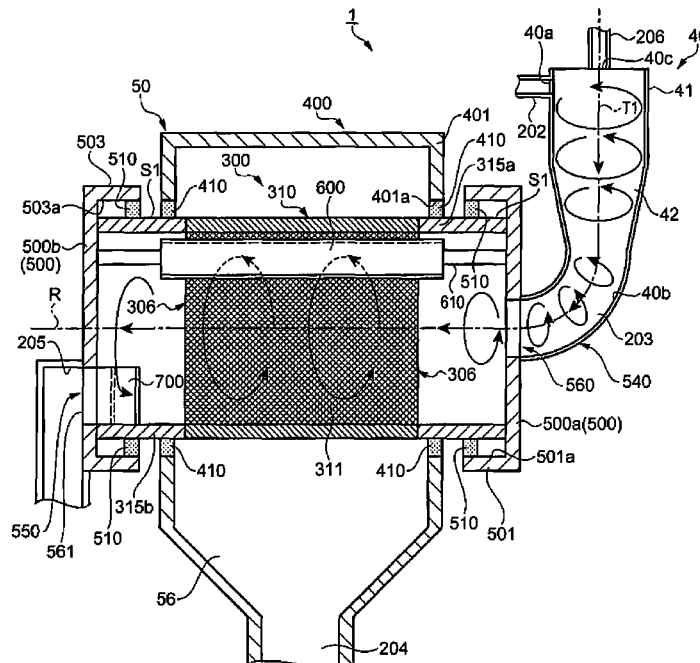
(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC . **D21B 1/063** (2013.01); **D21D 5/06** (2013.01)

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USPC 162/261, 263

8 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



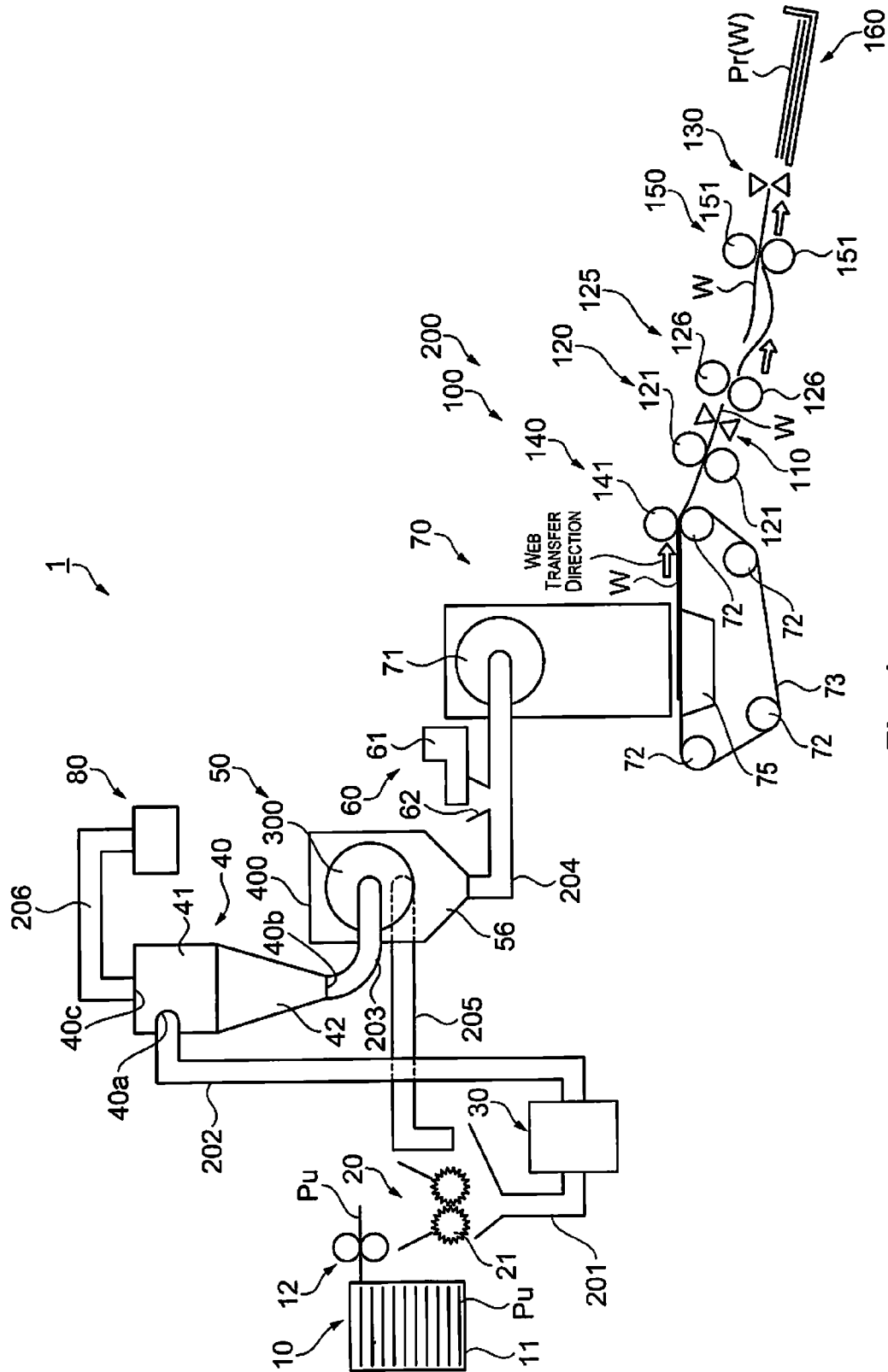


Fig. 1

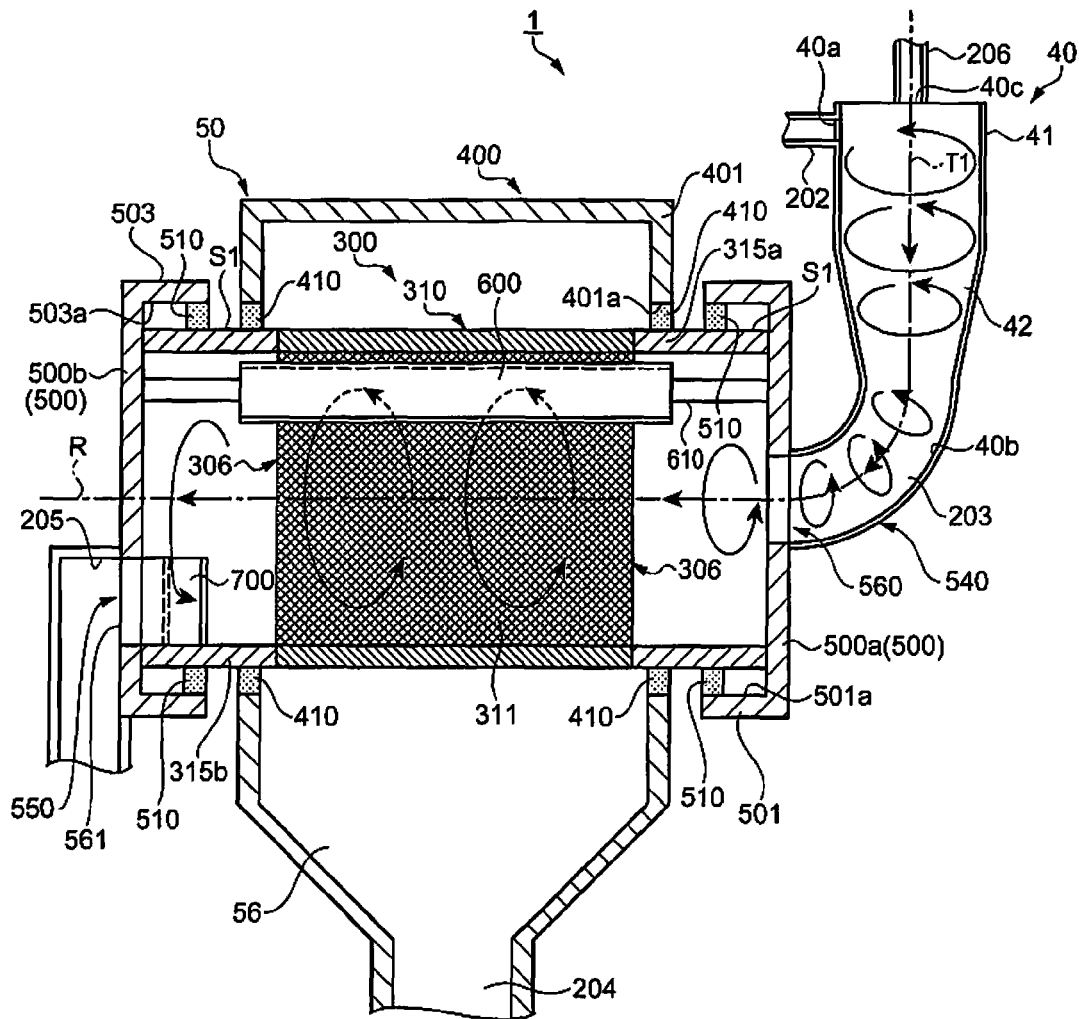


Fig. 2

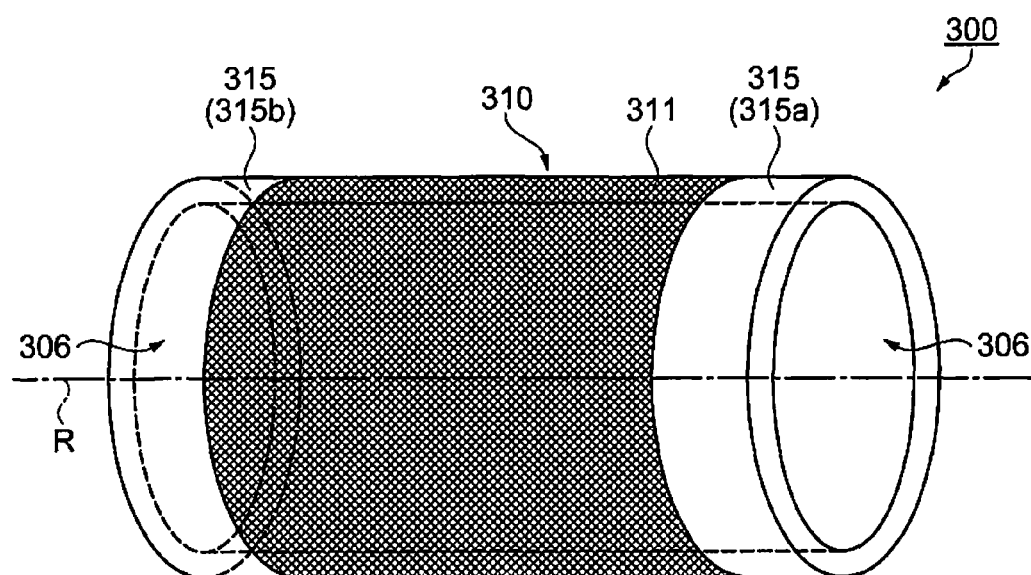


Fig. 3

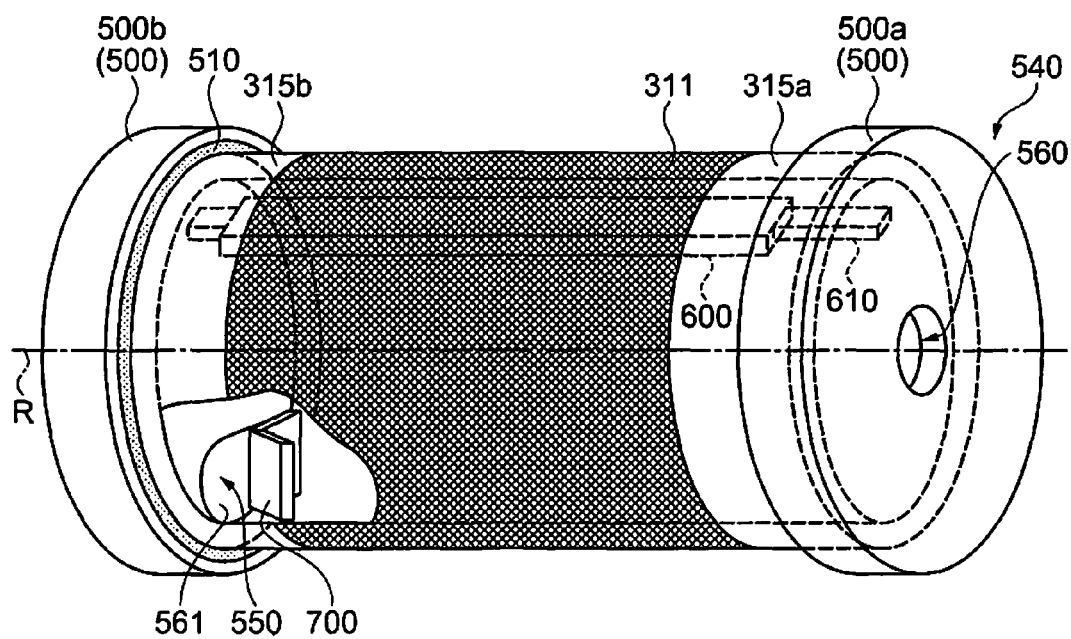


Fig. 4

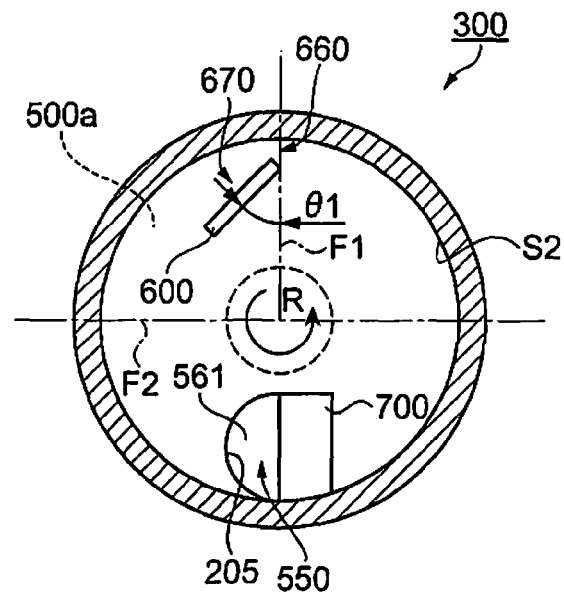


Fig. 5

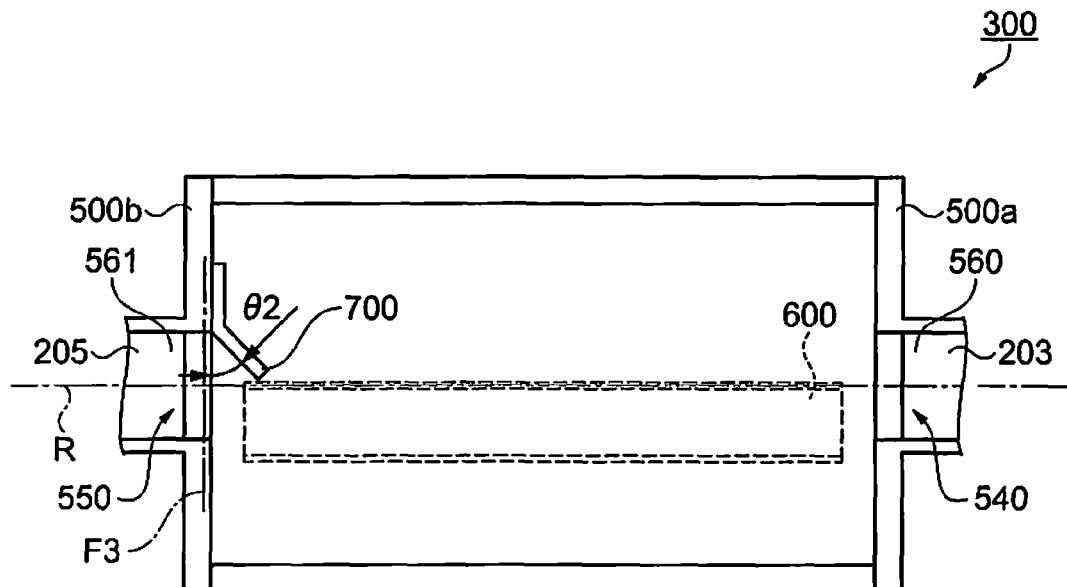


Fig. 6

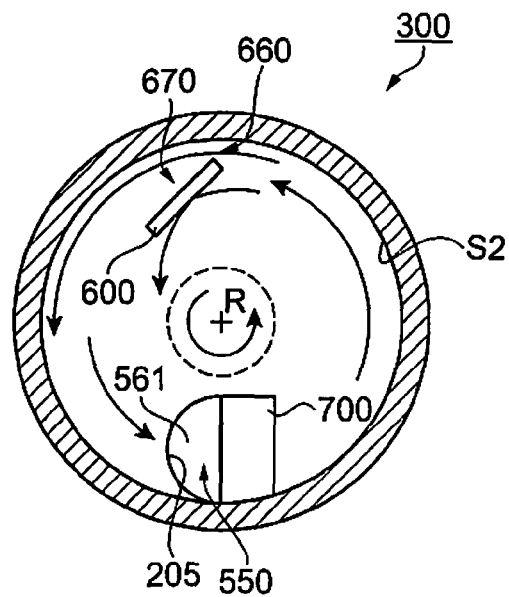


Fig. 7A

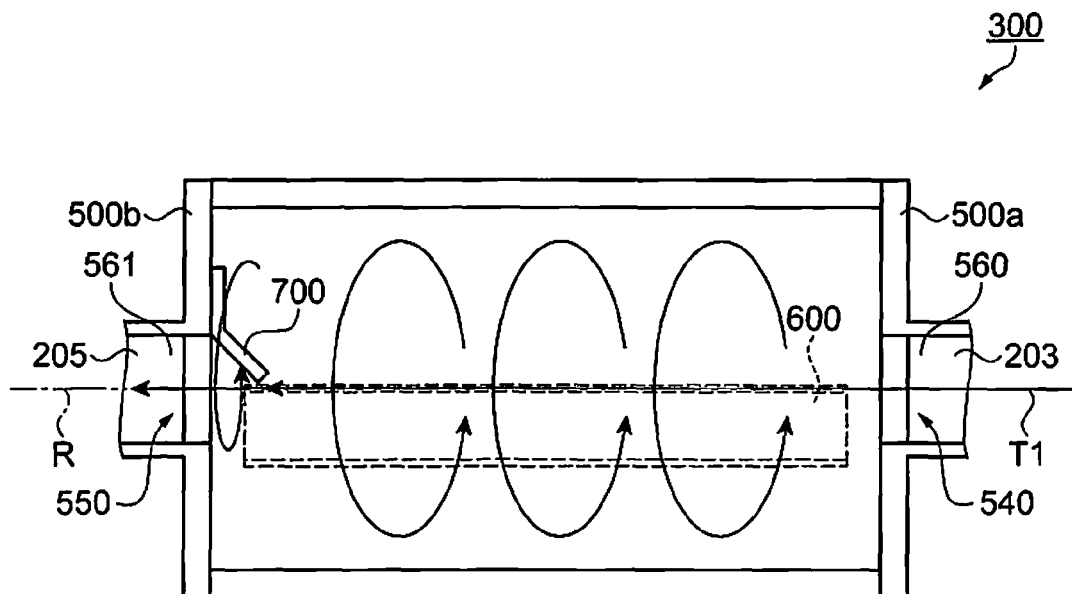


Fig. 7B

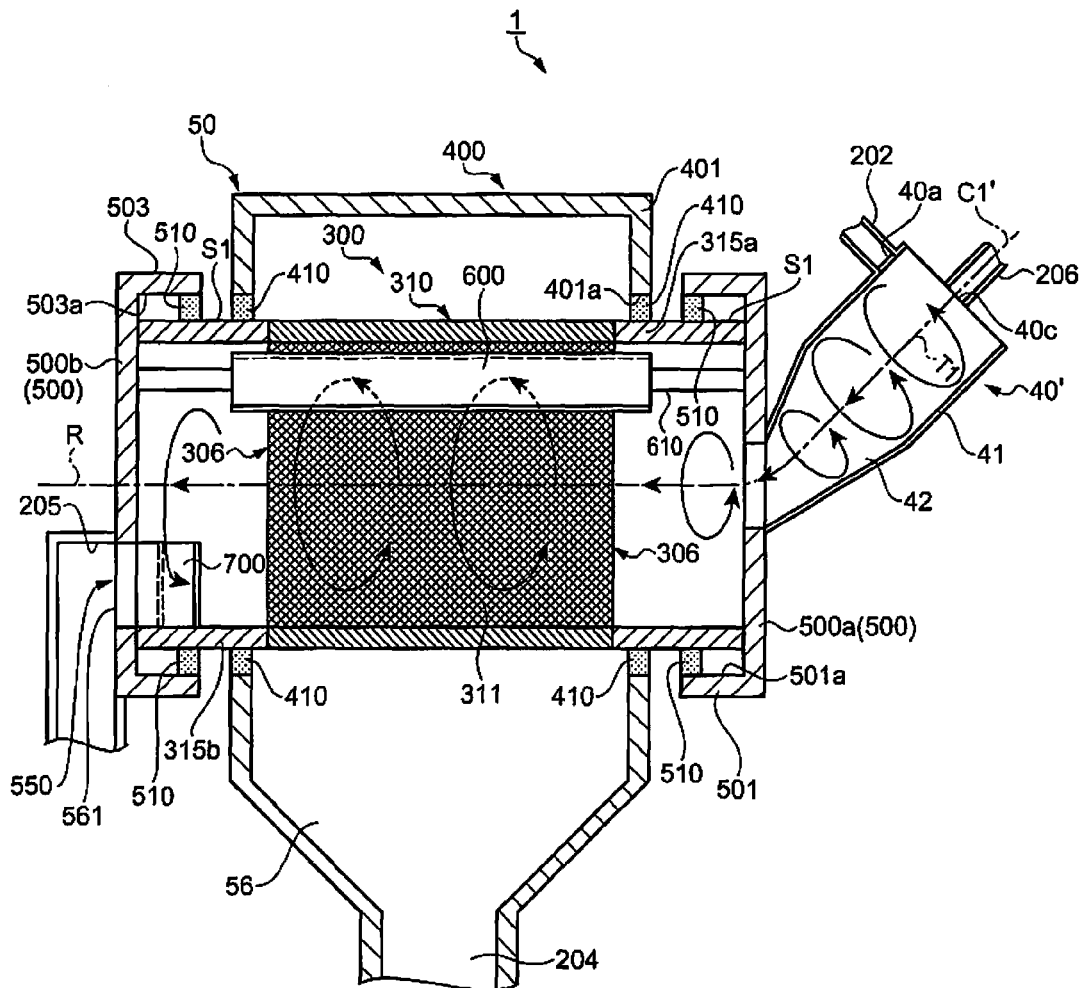


Fig. 8

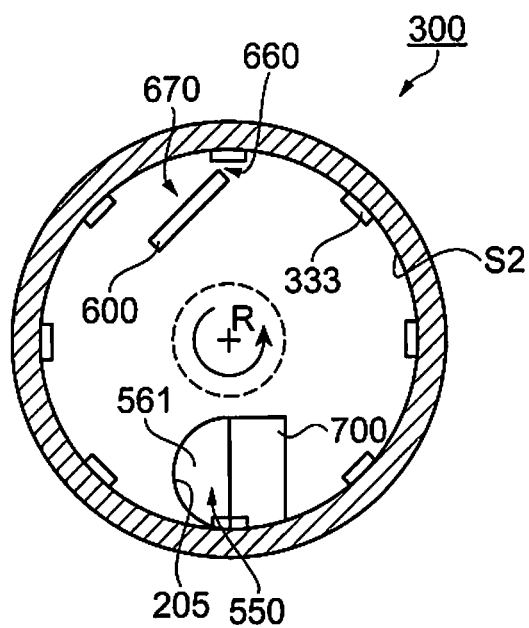


Fig. 9

SHEET MANUFACTURING APPARATUS**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2013-266613 filed on Dec. 25, 2013 and Japanese Patent Application No. 2013-266614 filed on Dec. 25, 2013. The entire disclosure of Japanese Patent Application Nos. 2013-266613 and 2013-266614 is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND**1. Technical Field**

The present invention relates to a sheet manufacturing apparatus.

2. Related Art

Conventionally known is a paper recycling apparatus having a dry-type defibrating unit for breaking up and defibrating paper, a first transferring unit for transferring a defibrated material that has been defibrated at the dry-type defibrating unit, a classifier unit for classifying by air flow and de-inking the defibrated material that has been transferred at the first transferring unit, a second transferring unit for transferring the defibrated material that has been de-inked at the classifier unit, and a paper forming unit for forming paper with the defibrated material that has been transferred at the second transferring unit. Then, a forming drum is arranged in the paper forming unit, and a small hole screen for allowing fibers to pass through is provided to this forming drum. Arranged in the interior of the forming drum is a rotatable needle roll (for example, see Japanese laid-open patent publication No. 2012-144819).

In such an apparatus as is described above, however, a problem has emerged in that when the material that is unable to pass through the small hole screen of the forming drum is allowed to remain inside the forming drum, the material that was unable to pass through ends up accumulating there, filling the inside of the forming drum with residual material and decreasing the sieving function.

A problem has also emerged in the above-described apparatus in that the efficiency of the sieving function is also decreased because material comprising fibers and the like attaches to the rotating needle roll or becomes entangled.

SUMMARY

Having been created in order to resolve the above-mentioned problems at least in part, the present invention can be implemented as the aspects and application examples described below.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in the present application example comprises a screening unit configured to allow a material having fibers to pass through from a plurality of openings and thereby screen the material, and a forming unit configured to form a sheet by using a passed material that has been screened. The screening unit includes a cylindrical unit that has the openings on a curved surface and is configured to rotate, two side units that are located at two end parts of the cylindrical unit which are spaced apart in a direction of extension of a rotation center axis thereof and that are configured not to rotate; an introduction unit that is provided to one of the side units and is configured to introduce the material to the cylindrical unit, and a discharge unit that is provided to the other of the side units, is located downward from

the introduction unit, and is configured to discharge a residual material, which is material that does not pass through the openings.

According to this configuration, the material comprising fibers, which is introduced into the cylindrical unit from the introduction unit of the one side unit, is screened while also rotating. Because the discharge unit is provided to the side opposite to the introduction unit, it is possible to discharge from the discharge unit the residual material that does not pass through the openings in the process of movement from the introduction unit to the discharge unit. Then, because the discharge unit is arranged at the other side unit and downward from the introduction unit, the discharging of the residual material remaining in the cylindrical unit can be facilitated. Also, because the residual material is at the bottom side of the cylindrical unit, the material would less readily enter the interior of the cylindrical unit if the introduction unit were to be the bottom side, but according to the present configuration, the introduction unit is made to be above the discharge unit, making it possible to facilitate introduction of the material.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized in that the screening unit includes a guiding unit configured to guide the residual material to the discharge unit inside the cylindrical unit.

According to this configuration, the residual material is easily guided to the discharge unit by the guiding unit, and therefore the ability to discharge the residual material can be further improved.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized in that the guiding unit is located downward from the rotation center axis, on a discharge unit side in the direction of extension of the rotation center axis.

According to this configuration, the residual material can be easily guided because the guiding unit is below the discharge unit side.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized in that the guiding unit is inclined in a direction moving toward the discharge unit side such that the residual material, which moves in association with the rotation of the cylindrical unit, comes up against the guiding unit.

According to this configuration, the guiding unit is inclined to the discharge unit side and therefore the residual material is more readily moved to the discharge unit side, and the residual material is more readily discharged from the discharge unit side.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized in that when the side units are viewed in a direction of extension of the rotation center axis, the guiding unit is located on a downstream side of a direction of rotation of the cylindrical unit with respect to the discharge unit.

According to this configuration, the guiding unit is on the downstream side of the direction of rotation with respect to the discharge unit, and therefore the residual material colliding with the guiding unit is more readily discharged from the discharge unit.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized in that the guiding unit is provided to the side unit.

According to this configuration, the guiding unit is fixed to the side unit, which does not rotate, and therefore more readily collides with the residual material, which moves. Providing the guiding unit to the side unit also makes it possible to easily retain the guiding unit.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized in that a lowermost part in an inside of the discharge unit is at the same height as or lower than a lowermost part in an inside of the cylindrical unit.

According to this configuration, the lowermost part of the discharge unit is at the same height as or lower than the lowermost part of the cylindrical unit, and therefore when the residual material is moving from the cylindrical unit to the discharge unit, the residual material can be discharged in an unencumbered manner from the cylindrical unit to the discharge unit, without becoming caught at a portion of height difference between the cylindrical unit and the discharge unit.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above further comprises a defibrating unit configured to defibrate a defibration object, and a feed path by which the residual material is fed from the discharge unit to the defibrating unit as the defibration object.

According to this configuration, the residual material that has not passed through the openings of the screening unit is transferred to the defibrating unit. This causes the residual material to be defibrated and reduced in size, and therefore more readily passed through the openings by being again supplied to the screening unit. It is also possible to reuse the residual material, instead of discarding same.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in the present application example is provided with a screening unit for allowing a material comprising fibers to pass through openings, and a forming unit for using the material that has passed through the openings to form a sheet, wherein the sheet manufacturing apparatus is characterized in that the screening unit has a cylindrical unit that has the plurality of openings on a cylindrical surface and rotates about a rotation center axis, and a fixing member that is arranged spaced upward from the rotation center axis in the cylindrical unit, is spaced apart from the cylindrical unit, and does not rotate but instead is fixed.

According to this configuration, when the cylindrical unit of the screening unit is rotated about the rotation center axis, the material inside the cylindrical unit also rotates in the direction of rotation of the cylindrical unit, in association with the rotation of the cylindrical unit. The material is pressed against an inner wall side of the cylindrical unit due to the centrifugal force, and the material moves rotating in a state of having stuck to the inner wall surface. Herein, the fixing member is arranged at a position that is spaced apart upward from the rotation center axis of the cylindrical unit inside the cylindrical unit. The fixing member is spaced apart from the cylindrical unit and does not rotate but instead is fixed. As such, the material that moves rotating in a state where the material has stuck to the inner wall surface comes into contact with the fixing member when passing through a gap between the cylindrical unit and the fixing member. Then, the contact material is peeled away from the inner wall side of the cylindrical unit, and the material that has been peeled away moves rotatingly again. This makes it possible to improve the efficiency of the sieving function. Peeling away the material that has stuck to the inner wall of the cylindrical unit also makes it possible to expose the plurality of openings and makes it easier for the material to pass through the openings.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized in that the fixing member can be contacted with the material, and a portion contacted with the material is planar.

According to this configuration, the portion contacted with the material comprising fibers in the fixing member is planar,

and therefore the fibers will not become entangled therewith. This makes it possible to further improve the efficiency of the sieving function.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized in that the fixing member is a plate-shaped member that has a square cross-section.

According to this configuration, having the fixing member be a plate-shaped member makes manufacture easier and improves durability even though the rotation causes the material to collide therewith.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized by having two side units that are provided to two ends, spaced apart in a direction of extension of the rotation center axis in the cylindrical unit, and that do not rotate, the fixing member being fixed to the two side units.

According to this configuration, the fixing member is fixed to the side units that do not rotate. This makes it easy to fixedly arrange the fixing member in the interior of the cylindrical unit, which rotates.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized in that the fixing member is inclined with respect to an imaginary vertical plane.

According to this configuration, the fixing member is inclined and therefore it is possible to soften the impact of when the material collides with the fixing member.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized in that the rotation center axis is arranged in the horizontal direction, and the fixing member is arranged on a downstream side from an imaginary vertical plane passing through the rotation center axis, in the direction of rotation upward in the cylindrical unit from an imaginary horizontal plane passing through the rotation center axis.

According to this configuration, the fixing member is arranged above a rotation axis direction and on the downstream side from the imaginary vertical plane passing through the rotation center axis. Therefore, above the cylindrical unit, the material stuck to the inner wall of the cylindrical unit is peeled away and falls downward, and this makes it possible to facilitate passage through from the openings.

A sheet manufacturing apparatus as in an application example described above is characterized in that there are irregularities on the inner peripheral surface of the cylindrical unit.

According to this configuration, the irregularities make it easier for the material to be moved along with the cylindrical unit, and also make it possible to further improve the efficiency of the sieving function.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Referring now to the attached drawings which form a part of this original disclosure:

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating the configuration of a sheet manufacturing apparatus;

FIG. 2 is a detail diagram illustrating the configuration of a classifier unit and a screening unit;

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating the configuration of a drum unit;

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram illustrating the configuration of a screening unit;

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating the configuration of the screening unit;

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FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram illustrating the configuration of the screening unit;

FIGS. 7A and 7B are descriptive diagrams illustrating a method of operation of a sheet manufacturing apparatus;

FIG. 8 is a detail diagram illustrating the configuration of a classifier unit and a screening unit as in a modification example; and

FIG. 9 is a schematic unit illustrating the configuration of a classifier unit as in a modification example.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the present invention shall be described below, with reference to the accompanying drawings. In each of the drawings given below, the scale of the respective members and the like has been illustrated differently from the actual scale, in order to increase the size of respective members and the like to such an extent as to be visually recognizable. The terms “above”/“below”, “upper”/“lower”, and “upward”/“downward” in the vertical direction are indicative of above, below, upper, and lower in a direction that runs along the vertical direction. Upward in the vertical direction is the direction opposite to the vertical direction. Instances where simply “above”/“below”, “upper”/“lower”, and “upward”/“downward” is stated are also indicative of “above”/“below”, “upper”/“lower”, and “upward”/“downward” in the vertical direction.

First, the configuration of a sheet manufacturing apparatus shall be described. The sheet manufacturing apparatus is based on a technology whereby a stock material (defibration object) Pu such as, for example, a pure pulp sheet or used paper is formed into a new sheet Pr. The sheet manufacturing apparatus is one that is provided with a screening unit for screening a material comprising fibers by allowing the material to pass through from openings, and a forming unit for using a passed material that has been screened to form a sheet, the screening unit being provided with: a cylindrical unit at which a plurality of openings are provided on a curved surface and which rotates; two side units that are located at two end parts of the cylindrical unit which are spaced apart in a direction of extension of a rotation center axis thereof and that do not rotate; an introduction unit that is provided to one side unit and introduces the material to the cylindrical unit; and a discharge unit that is provided to the other side unit, is located downward in the vertical direction from the introduction unit, and discharges a residual material, which is material that does not pass through the openings. The configuration of the sheet manufacturing apparatus shall be described in greater detail below.

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating a configuration of a sheet manufacturing apparatus as in the present embodiment. As illustrated in FIG. 1, a sheet manufacturing apparatus 1 of the present embodiment is provided, inter alia, with a supplying unit 10, a crushing unit 20, a defibrating unit 30, a classifier unit 40, a screening unit 50, an additive agent feeding unit 60, a distribution unit 70, a transferring unit 100, a cutting unit 110, and a forming unit 200. The sheet manufacturing apparatus 1 is also provided with a control unit for controlling these members.

The supplying unit 10 is for supplying the used paper Pu to the crushing unit 20. The supplying unit 10 is provided, inter alia, with, for example, a tray 11 on which a plurality of sheets of the used paper Pu are overlaid and accumulated, and an automatic feed mechanism 12 with which the used paper Pu in the tray 11 can be continuously fed to the crushing unit 20.

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Examples of the used paper Pu supplied to the sheet manufacturing apparatus 1 include A4-size paper, which is currently the norm in offices.

The crushing unit 20 is for cutting the used paper Pu thus supplied into pieces of paper that are several centimeters square. In the crushing unit 20, crushing blades 21 are provided, to constitute such an apparatus as to broaden the cutting width of blades in an ordinary shredder. This makes it possible to easily cut the used paper Pu thus supplied into pieces of paper. The crushed paper that has been divided is then supplied to the defibrating unit 30 via a tubing 201.

The defibrating unit 30 is provided with a rotary blade that rotates (not shown), and is for performing a defibration by which the crushed paper that is supplied from the crushing unit 20 is disentangled into fibers. The defibrating unit 30 of the present embodiment is one that performs the defibration dry in air. Printed ink or toner, anti-bleeding materials, or other coating materials on the paper or the like are turned into particles several tens of μm or smaller (hereinafter called “ink particles”) and separated from the fibers by the defibration treatment of the defibrating unit 30. As such, the defibrated material that leaves the defibrating unit 30 is ink particles and fibers obtained by defibrating the pieces of paper. Then, there is a mechanism where an air flow is generated by the rotation of the rotating blade, and the fibers that have been defibrated ride this air flow and are transferred to the classifier unit 40 via a tubing 202. In a case where a dry-type defibrating unit 30 not provided with an wind generation mechanism is used, an air flow generation apparatus for generating an air flow toward the defibrating unit 30 from the crushing unit 20 should be separately provided.

The classifier unit 40 is one at which the introduced material that has been introduced is classified by air flow. In the present embodiment, the defibrated material, serving as the introduced material, is classified into the ink particles and the fibers. Applying, for example, a cyclone enables the classifier unit 40 to classify by air flow the fibers that have been transferred into the ink particles and de-inked fibers (de-inked defibrated material). Instead of the cyclone, however, another type of air flow-system classifier may be utilized. In such a case, for example, an elbow jet, eddy classifier, or the like is used as an air flow-system classifier other than the cyclone. An air flow-system classifier is for generating a swirling airflow, and separating and classifying by using differences in the centrifugal force received because of the size and density of the defibrated material, and allows for the classification points to be adjusted by adjusting the airflow speed and centrifugal force. The ink particles, which are smaller and less dense, and the fibers that are larger and denser than the ink particles are thereby divided. The act of removing the ink particles from the fibers is called de-inking.

The classifier unit 40 of the present embodiment is constituted of an introduction port 40a with introduction from the defibrating unit 30, a tube part 41 to which the introduction port 40a is attached in the tangential direction, a conical part 42 connected to a lower part of the tube part 41, a lower output port 40b provided to a lower part of the conical part 42, and an upper exhaust port 40c for discharging powder provided to the upper middle of the tube part 41. The radius of the conical part 42 decreases going downward the vertical direction.

In the classification process, the air flow bearing the defibrated material introduced from the introduction port 40a of the classifier unit 40 changes to circumferential movement in the tube part 41 and the conical part 42; this applies a centrifugal force and causes classification to take place. Then, being larger and denser than the ink particles, the fibers move toward the lower output port 40b whereas the smaller and less

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dense ink particles are guided to the upper exhaust port 40c as a fine powder along with air, and the de-inking proceeds. A short fiber mixture, which contains a large amount of ink particles, is discharged from the upper exhaust port 40c of the classifier unit 40. The discharged short fiber mixture containing a large amount of ink particles is collected at a receiving unit 80 via a tubing 206 connected to the upper exhaust port 40c of the classifier unit 40. A classified material comprising fibers that have been classified is transferred toward the screening unit 50 via a tubing 203 from the lower output port 40b of the classifier unit 40. A suction unit for efficiently suctioning the short fiber mixture from the upper exhaust port 40c, or the like, may be arranged at the upper exhaust port 40c of the classifier unit 40, the tubing 206, or elsewhere.

The screening unit 50 is one at which the classified material comprising fibers classified by the classifier unit 40 is passed through a plurality of openings 311 (see FIG. 2) and screened. More specifically, the screening unit 50 is one at which the classified material comprising fibers classified by the classifier unit 40 is screened into a passed material that passes through the openings 311 and a residual material that does not pass through the openings 311. The screening unit 50 of the present embodiment is provided with a mechanism for distributing the classified material in the air by a rotating motion. Then, the passed material that is passed through the openings 311 by the screening of the screening unit 50 is received at a hopper unit 56 and transferred to the distribution unit 70 via a tubing 204. The residual material that is not passed through the openings 311 by the screening of the screening unit 50, however, is again returned to the defibrating unit 30 as the defibration object, via a tubing 205 serving as a feed path. Thus, the residual material is not discarded but instead is reused (reutilized).

The passed material that is passed through the openings 311 by the screening of the screening unit 50 is transferred to the distribution unit 70 via the tubing 204. Provided between the screening unit 50 and the distribution unit 70 in the tubing 204 is an additive agent feeding unit 60 for adding an additive agent such as a resin (for example, a fusion-bondable resin or a heat-curable resin) to the passed material being conveyed. Examples of additives that can be fed in other than a fusion-bondable resin could also include flame retardants, whiteness enhancers, sheet strengtheners, sizing agents, or the like. These additives are retained in an additive agent retaining unit 61 and fed from a feed port 62 by a feeding mechanism (not shown).

The distribution unit 70 is one at which a web is formed using a material comprising a resin and the passed material comprising the fibers fed in from the tubing 204. The distribution unit 70 has a mechanism for uniformly distributing the fibers in the air and a mechanism for depositing the distributed fibers onto a mesh belt 73.

First, a forming drum 71 into the interior of which the fibers and resin are fed is arranged in the distribution unit 70, as a mechanism for uniformly distributing the fibers into the air. Then, rotatingly driving the forming drum 71 makes it possible to uniformly mix the resin (additive agent) into the passed material (fibers). A screen having a plurality of small holes is provided to the forming drum 71. The forming drum 71 can then be rotatingly driven to uniformly mix the resin (additive agent) into the passed material (fibers) and also uniformly distribute, into the air, the fibers or mixture of fibers and resin having passed through the small holes.

Disposed below the forming drum 71 is the endless mesh belt 73, on which is formed a mesh that is stretched by stretching rollers 72. Turning of at least one of the stretching rollers 72 causes the mesh belt 73 to move in one direction.

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Provided to below the forming drum 71 in the vertical direction is a suction apparatus 75 serving as a suction unit for generating an air flow going downward in the vertical direction, through the mesh belt 73. The suction apparatus 75 makes it possible to suction the fibers distributed in the air onto the mesh belt 73.

The fibers and the like that pass through the small holes of the screen of the forming drum 71 are deposited onto the mesh belt 73 by the force of suction of the suction apparatus 75. At this time, moving the mesh belt 73 in one direction makes it possible to form a web W that comprises the fibers and the resin and has been deposited in an elongated shape. A continuous strip of the web W is formed by continuously distributing from the forming drum 71 and moving the mesh belt 73. The mesh belt 73 may be made of a metal, a resin, or a non-woven material, and may be of any material provided that the fibers can be deposited and the air flow can be passed therethrough. When the mesh of the mesh belt 73 has a hole diameter that is too large, then the fibers enter between the meshing and an unevenness occurs when the web (sheet) is formed, whereas when the mesh has too small a hole diameter, then it becomes difficult for the suction apparatus 75 to form a stable air flow. For this reason, preferably, the hole diameter of the mesh is adjusted as appropriate.

The suction apparatus 75 can be configured by forming an enclosed box that has an open window of a desired size below the mesh belt 73, and suctioning air from outside the window and giving the inside of the box a more negative pressure than the outside air. The "web W" as in the present embodiment refers to a constitution form of an object that comprises fibers and a resin. As such, an instance where there are changes in form such as changes in the dimensions at times such as during heating, compression, cutting, or transfer of the web W would still be indicated as being the web W.

The web W that is formed on the mesh belt 73 is transferred by the transferring unit 100. The transferring unit 100 of the present embodiment illustrates a process of transferring the web W up until ultimately being fed in to a stacker 160 as a sheet Pr (web W) from the mesh belt 73. As such, other than the mesh belt 73, a variety of rollers or the like also function as a part of the transferring unit 100. As the transferring unit, there should be at least one transferring belt or transferring roller. More specifically, first, the web W that has been formed on the mesh belt 73, which is a part of the transferring unit 100, is transferred in accordance with the direction of transfer (the arrow in the drawing) by the rotational movement of the mesh belt 73. In the present embodiment, the forming unit 200 for using the web W to form the sheet Pr is included in the distribution unit 70 as well as the transferring unit 100.

A pressurizing unit is arranged on the downstream side of the distribution unit 70 in the direction of transfer of the web W. The pressurizing unit of the present embodiment is a pressurizing unit 140 having a roller 141 for applying pressure to the web W.

Passing the web W through between the mesh belt 73 and the roller 141 makes it possible to apply pressure to the web W. This makes it possible to improve the strength of the web W.

Pre-cutting unit rollers 120 are arranged more on the downstream side than the pressurizing unit 140 in the direction of transfer of the web W. The pre-cutting unit rollers 120 are constituted of a pair of rollers 121. Of the pair of rollers 121, one is a drive control roller and the other is a driven roller.

A one-way clutch is used for a drive transmission unit for causing the pre-cutting unit rollers 120 to rotate. The one-way clutch has a clutch mechanism for transmitting a rotational force in only one direction, and is configured so as to idle in

the opposite direction. Due thereto, when an excessive tension is applied to the web W by a speed difference between post-cutting unit rollers **125** and the pre-cutting unit rollers **120**, there is idling on the pre-cutting unit roller **120** side and therefore the tension on the web W is kept in check and the web W can be prevented from being torn.

Arranged on the downstream side of the pre-cutting unit rollers **120** in the direction of the transfer of the web W is the cutting unit **110**, which cuts the web W in a direction intersecting with the direction of transfer of the web W being transferred. The cutting unit **110** is provided with a cutter and cuts the continuous web W into leaflets (sheets) in accordance with a position of cutting, which is set to a predetermined length. Applicable examples for the cutting unit **110** include a rotary cutter. According thereto, cutting can be performed while the web W is being transferred. As such, the transfer of the web W is not stopped during cutting, and therefore the manufacturing efficiency can be improved.

A variety of cutters other than a rotary cutter may be applied as the cutting unit **110**.

The post-cutting unit rollers **125** are arranged on the downstream side in the direction of transfer of the web W from the cutting unit **110**. The post-cutting unit rollers **125** are constituted of a pair of rollers **126**. Of the pair of rollers **126**, one is a drive control roller and the other is a driven roller.

In the present embodiment, tension can be applied to the web W by a speed difference between the pre-cutting unit rollers **120** and the post-cutting unit rollers **125**. The configuration is so as to drive the cutting unit **110** and cut the web W in a state where a tension is applied to the web W.

A pair of heating and pressurizing rollers **151** constituting a heating and pressurizing unit **150** are arranged more on the downstream side than the post-cutting unit rollers **125** in the direction of transfer of the web W. The heating and pressurizing unit **150** is one at which the fibers included in the web W are bonded (fixed) to one another with a resin interposed therebetween. A heating member such as a heater is provided to a rotational axis center section of the heating and pressurizing rollers **151**, and the web W being transferred is heated and compressed by passing of the web W through between the pair of heating and pressurizing rollers **151**. The heating and compressing of the web W by the pair of heating and pressurizing rollers **151** makes it easier for the resin to melt and become entangled with the fibers, shortens the spacing between fibers, and increases the contact points between fibers. This raises the density and improves the strength of the resulting web W.

A rear cutting unit **130** for cutting the web W along the direction of transfer of the web W is arranged more on the downstream side than the heating and pressurizing unit **150** in the direction of transfer of the web W. The rear cutting unit **130** is provided with a cutter and cuts in accordance with a predetermined position of cutting in the direction of transfer of the web W. The sheet Pr (web W) of a desired size is thereby formed. The cut sheet Pr (web W) is then loaded onto the stacker **160**, or the like.

The term "sheet" as in the embodiment described above refers to mainly to when sheets are made from a stock material comprising fibers, such as used paper or pure paper. However, there is no limitation thereto, and the sheet may be in the form of a board, or in the form of a web (or in a shape that is uneven). The stock material may also be cellulose or other plant fibers, polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyester, or other chemical fibers, or wool, silk, or other animal fibers. In the present application, the "sheets" would be divided in paper and non-woven material. Paper encompasses forms made into thin sheets and the like, and encompasses

recording paper intended for writing or printing, or wallpaper, wrapping paper, colored paper, Kent paper, and the like. Non-woven materials are thicker and have less strength than paper, and encompass non-woven materials, fiber board, tissue paper, kitchen paper, cleaners, filters, liquid-absorbing materials, sound-absorbing materials, mats, and the like.

In the present embodiment, "used paper" refers primarily to paper that has been printed on, but any stock material that is formed as paper is regarded as being used paper, irrespective of whether the stock material has been used or not.

Next, the configurations of the classifier unit and the screening unit shall be described in greater detail. FIG. 2 is a detail diagram illustrating the configurations of the classifier unit and the screening unit, FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating the configuration of a drum unit, and FIGS. 4 to 6 are schematic diagrams illustrating the configuration of the screening unit. FIG. 6 is a view where the screening unit in FIG. 2 is viewed from above in FIG. 2.

The configuration is such that the classifier unit **40** is located above the screening unit **50** in the vertical direction, and the classified material is supplied to the screening unit **50** by the air flow. In the present embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 2, a part of the classifier unit **40** is located above the entirety of the screening unit **50**. More specifically, the position of a lowermost part of the conical part **42** of the classifier unit **40** is located above a material supply port **560** of the screening unit **50**. In this manner, the action of the air flow and the force of gravity makes it possible for the classified material to be efficiently transferred toward the screening unit **50**, which is arranged downward from the classifier unit **40**, which is arranged upward. Also, in the present embodiment, the classifier unit **40** and the screening unit **50** are connected at the tubing **203** serving as a conduit going downward in the vertical direction at all times. The tubing **203** is a curved conduit. This makes it possible for a direction of transfer T1 in the classifier unit **40** and a direction of supply for the screening unit **50** to be different and yet linked together. Because the tubing **203** is always oriented downward in the vertical direction, the classified material will not accumulate in the tubing **203** but rather will be transferred in an unencumbered manner from the classifier unit **40** to the screening unit **50**. The tubing **203** need not be curved, however, and may instead be a rectilinear path that is oriented downward at all times.

Herein, the configuration of the screening unit **50** shall be described in greater detail. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the screening unit **50** is provided, inter alia, with a drum unit **300** serving as a cylindrical unit, side units **500** (**500a**, **500b**), an introduction unit **540**, a discharge unit **550**, a housing unit **400**, and a fixing member **600**.

In the drum unit **300**, as illustrated in FIG. 3, there are an opening unit **310** where there are a plurality of openings **311** at which a material comprising at least fibers passes through in air, and a tubular unit **315** where there are no openings **311**. The opening unit **310** and the tubular unit **315** are fastened by welding, a screw, or the like, and rotate integrally. The drum unit **300** is formed in a cylindrical shape using a metal plate of stainless steel or the like having a uniform thickness, and release ports **306** are provided to both ends thereof.

The plurality of openings **311** (perforated metal) are provided to the opening unit **310**. The configuration is such that a material comprising fibers that is distributed from the openings **311** passes through, and the size, region of formation, and the like of the openings is set as appropriate depending on the size, type, and so forth of the material comprising fibers. The opening unit **310** is not limited to being perforated metal, and may be a wire mesh material or the like. The plurality of

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openings 311 have the same size (surface area), and each is arranged at equal intervals. This causes the material that has passed through the openings 311 to be deposited on the mesh belt 73 at a uniform thickness and density. Also, when passing through the openings 311, the intertwined fibers are untangled. The tubular unit 315 is a portion where there are no openings 311 or the like, and is a portion that is in contact with the housing unit 400.

The housing unit 400, as illustrated in FIG. 2, has a frame body 401, and the drum unit 300 is partially enclosed by the housing unit 400 so that the opening unit 310 of the drum unit 300 comes to the inside of the frame body 401. In other words, the opening unit 310 of the drum unit 300 is located in a space inside the housing unit 400. The housing unit 400 and the tubular unit 315 are in contact with one another. In the present embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 3, the drum unit 300 has a tubular unit 315a, the opening unit 310, and a tubular unit 315b along a direction of extension of a rotational center axis R. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the housing unit 400 is in contact with a surface (cylindrical surface) S1 in the tubular units 315a, 315b that is away from the rotational center axis R. This results in contact between the housing unit 400 and the tubular units 315a, 315b, making it possible to prevent the material comprising fibers and the like that has passed through from the openings 311 from diffusing outwardly from the interior of the housing unit 400. The housing unit 400 is arranged on the inside of the drum unit 300 in a rotation axis direction R of the drum unit 300, and therefore it becomes possible to obtain a configuration where the width dimension of the housing unit 400 is shorter than the width dimension of the drum unit 300 in the rotation axis direction R of the drum unit 300, and the apparatus configuration can be reduced in size. Below the housing unit 400, the hopper unit 56 is provided. In the present embodiment, rotation of the drum unit 300 of the screening unit 50 causes the classified material to pass through the openings 311. Also, the rotational center axis R of the drum unit 300 is in the horizontal direction.

The direction of rotation of the classified material supplied to the screening unit 50 by the air flow inside the classifier unit 40 and the direction of rotation of the screening unit 50 are the same. More specifically, as illustrated in FIG. 2, the classified material is transferred in the direction of transfer T1 of the classified material being transferred from the classifier unit 40 to inside the screening unit 50, while rotating exclusively in the same direction. That is to say, the configuration is such that the direction of generation of the air flow in the classifier unit 40 and the direction of rotation of the drum unit 300 of the screening unit 50 are the same.

The housing unit 400 has a pile seal unit 410, and the surfaces S1 of the tubular unit 315 and the pile seal unit 410 are in contact. The pile seal unit 410 is one that is constituted of, for example, a base unit and a plurality of fibers that are densely planted on one side of the base unit. In the pile seal unit, the plurality of fibers are planted densely enough that the fibers that have passed through from the openings 311 of the drum unit 300 are unable to pass therethrough. The configuration is also such that the other side of the base unit of the pile seal unit 410 and a frame body bonding surface 401a of the housing unit 400 are bonded together, and distal ends of the fibers of the pile seal unit 410 are in contact with the surface S1 of the tubular unit 315. There is no opening on the surface S1 of the tubular unit 315 with which the pile seal unit 410 is in contact. Also, preferably, at least the surface S1 with which the pile seal unit 410 is in contact is free of unevenness. This causes a gap between the frame body 401 of the housing unit 400 and the tubular unit 315 of the drum unit 300 to be substantially blocked off by the pile seal unit 410.

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As such, it is possible to accumulate the material comprising fibers that has passed through from the openings 311 of the drum unit 300 and the like in the interior of the housing unit 400, thus preventing discharging thereof to the outside of the housing unit 400. Also, when the drum unit 300 rotates about the rotational center axis R, wear at a portion of sliding between the tubular unit 315 and the pile seal unit 410 is prevented, and the rotational load on the drum unit 300 can be reduced. The length of the fibers of the pile seal unit 410 is set so as to be longer than the gap between the frame body 401 of the housing unit 400 and the tubular unit 315 of the drum unit 300. This is in order for the pile seal unit 410 to be reliably contacted with the tubular unit 315.

In the screening unit 50 of the present embodiment, as illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 4, there are two side units 500 (500a, 500b) that do not rotate at both ends of the drum unit 300 in the direction of extension of the rotational center axis R. Also, the screening unit 50 of the present embodiment is provided with: an introduction unit 540 that is provided to one side unit 500a and introduces the material to the drum unit 300; and a discharge unit 550 that is provided to the other side unit 500b, is located below the introduction unit 540 in the vertical direction, and discharges the residual material, which is material that has not passed through the openings 311. The drum unit 300 is rotatably supported by a support unit (not shown).

The side units 500a, 500b have fixed flange units 501, 503 on the outside of the tubular units 315a, 315b, and the tubular unit 315 and the flange units 501, 503 are in contact via a second pile seal unit 510. The side units 500a, 500b are fixed to an external frame (not shown). Provided to the side unit 500a is a material supply port 560 that constitutes a part of the introduction unit 540 for introducing the material comprising fibers to the drum unit 300 interior. Provided to the side unit 500b is a material discharge port 561 that constitutes a part of the discharge unit 550 for discharging the residual material, which is material that has not passed through the openings 311. The position of arrangement of the material supply port 560 is arranged at the same middle part as the rotational center axis R or at a position spaced more upward in the vertical direction than the rotational center axis R. In the present embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 4, the position of arrangement of the material supply port is the same position as the rotational center axis R, i.e., the center of the material supply port 560 is the same position as the rotational center axis R. Because the material inside the drum unit 300 of the screening unit 50 collects below, arranging the material supply port 560 at the same position as the rotational center axis R causes the material to be supplied from substantially midway on the side unit 500a of the drum unit 300. That is to say, because the material is supplied in a space where the material is not accumulated (has low density), collisions between the material are reduced and the material can be supplied in an unencumbered manner.

The second pile seal unit 510 is one that is constituted of, for example, a base unit and fibers that are densely planted on one side of the base unit. Also, the present embodiment is configured so that the other side of the base unit of the second pile seal unit 510 and surfaces 501a, 503a of the flange units 501, 503 are bonded together, and the distal ends of the fibers of the second pile seal unit 510 are in contact with the surface S1 of the tubular unit 315. This causes a gap between the flange units 501, 503 and the tubular unit 315 of the drum unit 300 to be substantially blocked off by the second pile seal unit 510. As such, the material comprising fibers in the drum unit 300 and the like can be prevented from being discharged from the gap between the tubular unit 315 of the drum unit 300 and

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the flange units **501**, **503**. Also, because the drum unit **300** rotates about the rotation center axis R with respect to the side units **500**, using the second pile seal unit **510** for the portion of sliding between the side units **500** and the tubular unit **315** prevents the generation of friction between the side units **500** and the tubular unit **315** and makes it possible to reduce the rotational load on the drum unit **300**. The length of the fibers of the second pile seal unit **510** is set so as to be longer than the gap between the flange units **501**, **503** and the tubular unit **315** of the drum unit **300**. This is in order for the second pile seal unit **510** to be reliably contacted with the tubular unit **315**.

In the screening unit, as illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 4 to 6, a fixing member **600** is fixedly arranged inside the drum unit **300**. The fixing member **600**, as illustrated in FIG. 5, is fixedly arranged spaced more upward in the vertical direction than the rotation center axis R inside the drum unit **300**. The fixing member **600** is a member in contact with the material that moves along with the rotating drum unit **300**. In the direction of extension of the rotation center axis R, the fixing member **600** is larger than the opening unit **310** and smaller than the drum unit **300**. Therefore, the fixing member **600** is in contact with at least the material that moves along with the opening unit **310**.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, the fixing member **600** is fixed to the two side units **500a**, **500b**. In the present embodiment, in a state where a gap (space) **660** is provided between the fixing member **600** and a reverse surface S2 of the tubular unit **315**, the fixing member **600** and each of the side units **500a**, **500b** are connected and fixed with a fixture **610**. In other words, the fixing member **600** is arranged spaced apart from the drum unit **300**. Due thereto, though the drum unit **300** rotates, the fixing member **600** and the side units **500a**, **500b** are fixed so as not to rotate. The fixture **610** extends in the longitudinal direction of the fixing member **600** from the fixing member **600** and is connected to each of the side units **500a**, **500b**. That is to say, in the vicinity of the rotation center axis R of the drum unit **300** beneath the fixing member **600** in the vertical direction, there is no fixture **610** or the like arranged, and the material that is in contact with the fixing member **600** falls downward without coming into contact with an obstacle or the like. The fixture **610** is smaller than the fixing member **600**, and does not come into contact with the material that moves along with the rotating drum unit **300**.

The portion of the fixing member **600** that comes into contact with the material is planar in shape. In the present embodiment, this portion is a plate-shaped member that has a square cross-section. This causes a rotating material to be efficiently in contact with the fixing member **600**. Also, because the fixing member **600** has an easy shape, it is possible to reduce the manufacturing steps, the installation steps, and the like. The portion of the fixing member that is in contact with the material may be flat surface or a curved surface, provided that the portion be planar. Planar here refers to the state where a surface lacks any convexities or concavities. When there are convexities or concavities, the material ends up becoming stuck. Should sticking be prevented by tapering or curving the end parts of convexities or concavities, this would be regarded as planar.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, the fixing member **600** is inclined with respect to an imaginary vertical plane F1 that passes through the rotation center axis. In the present embodiment, an angle $\theta 1$ of installation of the fixing member **600** with respect to the imaginary vertical plane F1 is set to about 40° to 50° , but can be set as appropriate depending on the magnitude of the volume of the drum unit **300**, the rotational speed, the volume of material fed to the drum unit **300**, and the like.

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Also, in the fixing member **600** of the present embodiment, it is arranged downstream from the imaginary vertical plane F1 in the direction of rotation, which is more upward in the vertical direction inside the drum unit **300** than an imaginary horizontal plane F2 passing through the rotation center axis R. This makes it possible to further increase the distance at which the material, clinging to an inner wall of the drum unit **300** above the drum unit **300**, comes unstuck and falls downward.

This makes it possible to increase the efficiency of a sieving function.

Furthermore, as illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 4 to 6, the screening unit **50** has a guiding unit **700** for guiding the residual material to the discharge unit **550**, inside the drum unit **300**. This guiding unit **700** is located on the lower side in the vertical direction from the rotation center axis R, on the discharge unit **500** side in the direction of extension of the rotation center axis R, as illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 5. Also, when the one side unit **500a** is viewed in the direction of extension of the rotation center axis R, as illustrated in FIG. 5, the guiding unit **700** is located on the downstream side in the direction of rotation of the drum unit **300** with respect to the discharge unit **550**. This makes it possible to easily cause the residual material inside the drum unit **300** to be guided to the material discharge port **561** side of the discharge unit **550**.

The guiding unit **700** of the present embodiment is formed of a plate-shaped member that has a square cross-section. The guiding unit **700** is provided to the other side unit **500b**. This produces such a configuration that the drum unit **300** rotates and yet the guiding unit **700** and the side units **500a**, **500b** do not rotate.

Also, as illustrated in FIG. 6, the guiding unit **700** is inclined in the direction in which the residual material moving in association with the rotation of the drum unit **300** comes up against the guiding unit **700** and moves to the discharge unit **550** side. In the present embodiment, an angle $\theta 2$ of installation of the guiding unit **700** with respect to an imaginary vertical plane F3 that is perpendicular to the rotation center axis is set to about 60° to 70° , but can be set as appropriate depending on the magnitude of the volume of the drum unit **300**, the rotational speed, the volume of material fed to the drum unit **300**, and the like.

A lowermost part in the vertical direction in the inside of the discharge unit **550** is set so as to be, in the vertical direction, the same height as or lower than a lowermost part in the vertical direction in the inside of the drum unit **300**. In the present embodiment, as illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 5, a lowermost part in the vertical direction in the material discharge port **561** of the discharge unit **550** and the lowermost part in the vertical direction in the inside of the drum unit **300** are the same height in the vertical direction. A lowermost part of the guiding unit **700** in the vertical direction is the same height in the vertical direction as the lowermost part in the vertical direction in the inside of the drum unit **300**. In this manner, the drum unit **300** and the material discharge port **561** (discharge unit **550**) are flattened at the lowermost parts in the vertical direction, and therefore the residual material is transferred in an unencumbered manner from the drum unit **300** toward the tubing **205**, without becoming stuck between the drum unit **300** and the material discharge port **561** (discharge unit **550**). The tubing **205** extends downward in the vertical direction, and the force of gravity causes there to be downward transferring.

Next, a method of operation of the sheet manufacturing apparatus **1** shall be described with reference to FIGS. 2, 7A, and 7B. FIGS. 7A and 7B are descriptive diagrams illustrating a method of operation of a sheet manufacturing apparatus.

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First, the defibrated material having been defibrated by the defibrating unit 30 is introduced riding on the air flow from the introduction port 40a of the classifier unit 40 via the tubing 202. The motion of the defibrated material introduced to the classifier unit 40 changes to circumferential movement in the tube part 41, and there is classification by using differences in the centrifugal force received because of the size and density of the defibrated material. The classified material thus classified moves to the conical part 42 side due to the centrifugal force and the force of gravity, while also maintaining circumferential movement in a constant direction with respect to the direction of transfer T1. The material is then transferred to the screening unit 50 via the tubing 203 from the lower output port 40b of the lower part of the conical part 42. At this time, the classified material is transferred to the screening unit 50 riding a residual air flow coming out from the lower output port 40b out of the air flow that was introduced from the introduction port 40a. The air flow coming out from the lower output port 40b also maintains a circumferential movement.

Herein, the screening unit 50 is positioned below with respect to the classifier unit 40 and the classifier unit 40 and the screening unit 50 are connected together with the tubing 203 going downward in the vertical direction at all times, and therefore the classified material is transferred from the classifier unit 40 to the screening unit 50 in an unencumbered manner due to the force of gravity, as well.

At the screening unit 50, the classified material is introduced to inside the screening unit 50 from the material supply port 560 of the introduction unit 540 in a state where the drum unit 300 is rotating in the same direction of rotation as the direction of rotation of the classified material in the classifier unit 40, the center of which is the rotation center axis R. The centrifugal force from the rotation of the drum unit 300 causes the classified material to pass through the openings 311, and what passes through is transferred to the tubing 204 from the hopper unit 56 as the passed material. The passed material in this case is primarily fibers shorter than the size of the mesh opening of the openings 311. What does not pass through the openings 311, in turn, is discharged from the discharge unit 550 without having been passed through the openings 311, as the residual material. The residual material in this case is fibers too long to pass through the openings 311, undefibrated pieces that were not fully defibrated, lumps of entangled fibers, and the like.

Herein, the classified material (material comprising fibers) introduced to the screening unit 50 moves in the same direction of rotation as the rotation of the drum unit 300, but some of the classified material comes into contact (collides) with the fixing member 600, which is arranged spaced apart more upward in the vertical direction than the rotation center axis R of the drum unit 300, as illustrated in FIG. 7A, and the contacted classified material drops downward from the fixing member 600. This causes the material clinging to the inner wall of the opening unit 310 to come unstuck from the inner wall of the opening unit 310 and again move rotatively. Because the fixing member 600 and the drum unit 300 are spaced apart from one another, some of the material flows into the gap 660 between the inner wall of the opening unit 310 and the fixing member 600. At this time, regarding the material that passes through the gap 660, the material clinging to the inner wall of the opening unit 310 is pulled off away due to the negative pressure in the space 670 formed between the inner wall of the opening unit 310 and the fixing member 600, and therefore moves rotatively through the inside of the opening unit 310 once again. With the impact of colliding with the fixing member or falling downward, the entangled fibers are

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distributed and untangled. The untangled fibers now more readily pass through the opening unit 310, from which the material that was clinging has been peeled off. Moreover, the material that was clinging to the inner wall of the opening unit 310 more readily changes position due to having been peeled away. The material repeating a rotational movement moves to the discharge unit 550 side. Of the material, what passes through the openings 311 flows into the hopper unit 56 as the passed material. In turn, what repeats the rotational movement and yet does not pass through the openings 311 moves rotatively to the discharge unit 550 side as the residual material.

The residual material, having moved rotatively to the discharge unit 550 side, collides with the guiding unit 700 arranged at a position of the side unit 500b corresponding to the tubing 205, as illustrated in FIG. 7B, and is guided to the tubing 205 side due to the inclining of the guiding unit 700 in the direction of movement to the discharge unit 550 side. This causes the residual material inside the drum unit 300 to be efficiently discharged out. The residual material discharged from the discharge unit 550 is transferred to the defibrating unit 30 via the tubing 205 (see FIG. 1).

The following effects can be obtained according to the embodiment as described above.

The material that is introduced to inside the drum unit 300 from the introduction unit 540 of the one side unit 500a is screened while also rotating along with the rotation of the drum unit 300. Because the discharge unit is provided to the side opposite to the introduction unit, it is possible to discharge from the discharge unit the residual material that does not pass through the openings in the process of movement from the introduction unit to the discharge unit. The residual material that has remained inside the drum unit 300 is discharged from the discharge unit 550 of the other side unit 500b. Herein, the discharge unit 550 is arranged downward in the vertical direction from the introduction unit 540, and therefore the residual material can be made to be more readily discharged. Moreover, the guiding unit 700 is provided to the discharge unit 550, and the residual material is guided to the discharge unit 550 by the guiding unit 700. This makes it possible to improve the ability to discharge the residual material inside the drum unit 300.

When the drum unit 300 of the screening unit 50 is rotated about the rotation center axis, the material comprising fibers inside the drum unit 300 also rotates in the direction of rotation of the drum unit 300 in association with the rotation of the drum unit 300. Also, the material is pressed against the inner peripheral surface of the opening unit 310 due to the centrifugal force, and fibers that are smaller than the mesh opening of the openings 311 pass through the openings 311. The material that does not pass through the openings moves rotatively in a state where the material has stuck to the inner peripheral surface of the opening unit 310. Herein, the fixing member 600 is arranged at a position spaced apart upward in the vertical direction from the rotation center axis R of the drum unit 300 inside the drum unit 300, and the material that moves rotatively in a state where the material has stuck to the inner peripheral surface of the opening unit 310 comes into contact (collides) with the fixing member 600. Also, the contacted material is peeled away from the inner peripheral surface of the opening unit 310, and the material that has been peeled away moves rotatively again. At this time, lumps formed when fibers become entangled or the like are untangled, the state of entanglement being released upon the collision or falling down thereof. This makes it easier to pass through the openings and makes it possible to improve the efficiency of the sieving function. Also, the material that has stuck to the

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inner peripheral surface (reverse surface S2) of the opening unit **310** can be peeled off, the plurality of openings can be exposed, and the passage of the material through the openings can be facilitated.

The present invention is not limited to the embodiment described above, but rather a variety of modifications, improvements, or the like could be made to the embodiment described above. Modification examples shall be described below.

Modification Example 1

In the embodiment above, the classifier unit **40** and the screening unit **50** were connected with the tubing **203**, but there is no limitation to this configuration. For example, the configuration may be one where the classifier unit **40** and the screening unit **50** are directly connected without any intervening conduit or the like. FIG. **8** is a detail diagram illustrating a classifier unit and screening unit as in a modification example. As illustrated in FIG. **8**, a classifier unit **40'** and a screening unit **50'** are directly connected. So doing reduces the places where the classified material collects between the classifier unit **40'** and the screening unit **50'**, and therefore makes it possible for the classified material to be reliably transferred from the classifier unit **40'** to the screening unit **50'**. Moreover, the classifier unit **40'** has a cylindrical or conical part, and an imaginary center line C1' of the cylindrical or conical part is inclined with respect to the vertical direction. So doing makes it easy to directly connect the classifier unit **40'** and the screening unit **50'** together. The other portions are similar to the configuration of the embodiment above and therefore a description has been omitted.

Modification Example 2

In the embodiment above, the inner peripheral surface of the opening unit **310** of the drum unit **300** was a smooth surface, but there is no limitation to this configuration. For example, there may be irregularities on the inner peripheral surface of the opening unit **310** of the drum unit **300**. FIG. **9** is a schematic unit illustrating the configuration of a classifier unit as in a modification example. As illustrated in FIG. **9**, convexities **333** are formed on the inner peripheral surface of the opening unit **310** of the drum unit **300**, and this forms irregularities on the inner peripheral surface. The shape of the convexities **333** may be a shape that extends along the direction of extension of the rotation center axis R of the drum unit **300**, or may be dots. So doing allows the material to move more easily along with the drum unit **300**, due to the irregularities, and makes it possible to improve the sieving function.

Modification Example 3

The rotation center axis of the drum unit **300** was the horizontal direction in the embodiment above, but is not limited thereto. For example, the configuration may be one where the rotation center axis R of the drum unit **300** is inclined with respect to the horizontal plane. In such a case, the rotation center axis R of the drum unit **300** is inclined with respect to the horizontal plane so that the discharge unit **550** side is lower than the introduction unit **540** side. So doing makes it possible to improve the ability to discharge the residual material, because the residual material inside the drum unit **300** moves to the discharge unit **550** side due to the force of gravity.

Modification Example 4

The fixing member **600** was employed for the drum unit **300** of the screening unit **50** in the embodiment above, but is

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not limited thereto. The fixing member **600** may be employed for the forming drum **71** of the distribution unit **70**.

The small holes of the forming drum **71** also allow the material comprising fibers to pass through, and therefore can be regarded as a form of screening unit. In such a case, the small holes of the forming drum function similarly to the openings **311**.

Herein, the small holes of the forming drum **71** have the same size as or larger than that of the openings **311**. This makes it possible for the material that has passed through the openings **311** to also pass through the small holes of the forming drum **71**. Therefore, because there is no passed material that cannot pass through the small holes of the forming drum **71**, there forming drum **71** no longer has the guiding unit **700**.

Modification Example 5

The embodiment above does not depict a drive unit for rotating the drum unit **300**. For the drive unit, for example, a gear is provided to the tubular unit **315**, which is located on the outside (outside from a portion in contact with the pile seal unit **410**) of the housing unit **400** in FIG. **2**, and driving is performed by a belt or gear.

This manner of having the drive unit be located at the outside of the housing unit **400** makes it possible to prevent the material comprising fibers from becoming caught in the drive unit, which would cause driving to be defect or would increase the driving load.

Modification Example 6

In the embodiment above, the opening unit **310** and the tubular unit **315** are depicted such that the outer surface and inner surface are flush, but there may be a stepped difference.

Modification Example 7

In the embodiment above, terms such as "same", "uniform", "equal intervals", "circle", and the like encompass error, cumulative error, and the like, and need not necessarily be entirely the same, uniform, equal intervals, true circles, or the like.

Modification Example 8

In the embodiment above, in the direction of extension of the rotation center axis R, the fixing member **600** is larger than the opening unit **310** and smaller than the drum unit **300**. There is no limitation thereto, and the fixing member **600** may be the same size as the drum unit **300**. At such a time, there need not be a fixture **610**, and the fixing member **600** may be fixed to the side units **500a**, **500b**. The fixture **610** was provided to both sides of the fixing member **600**, but may instead be provided to only one side. In particular, on the discharge unit **550** side, the residual material is discharged with the guiding unit **700**, and therefore it is better for the material not to be peeled away with the fixing member **600**. Therefore, either the fixture **610** may be provided only on the discharge unit **550** side, or a notch may be provided to the fixing member **600** to prevent contact with the material.

Modification Example 9

In the embodiment above, the material supply port **560** was provided at either the same middle part as the rotation center axis R in the side unit **500a**, or spaced apart upward in the

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vertical direction from the rotation center axis R. There is no limitation thereto, and the material supply port 560 may be at a position that is moved (spaced apart) in the horizontal direction from the middle part. In such a case, it is better for the position to be moved in the horizontal direction from the rotation center axis R toward the side opposite to the fixing member 600. This prevents any interference between the material that is supplied from the material supply port 560 and the material that has come into contact with the fixing member 600 and fallen, and makes it possible for the material to be quickly supplied from the material supply port 560.

Modification Example 10

The embodiment above was depicted such that in the fixing member 600, the upward end part and downward end part in the vertical direction are parallel to the rotation center axis R. However, provided that the downward end part of the fixing member 600 in the vertical direction is spaced apart upward in the vertical direction from the rotation center axis R, the end parts need not be parallel. In other words, the distance of separation between the fixing member 600 and the rotation center axis R is not necessarily constant. It is, however, preferable for the upward end part of the fixing member 600 in the vertical direction to be parallel to the rotation center axis R.

GENERAL INTERPRETATION OF TERMS

In understanding the scope of the present invention, the term “comprising” and its derivatives, as used herein, are intended to be open ended terms that specify the presence of the stated features, elements, components, groups, integers, and/or steps, but do not exclude the presence of other unstated features, elements, components, groups, integers and/or steps. The foregoing also applies to words having similar meanings such as the terms, “including”, “having” and their derivatives. Also, the terms “part,” “section,” “portion,” “member” or “element” when used in the singular can have the dual meaning of a single part or a plurality of parts. Finally, terms of degree such as “substantially”, “about” and “approximately” as used herein mean a reasonable amount of deviation of the modified term such that the end result is not significantly changed. For example, these terms can be construed as including a deviation of at least $\pm 5\%$ of the modified term if this deviation would not negate the meaning of the word it modifies.

While only selected embodiments have been chosen to illustrate the present invention, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art from this disclosure that various changes and modifications can be made herein without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims. Furthermore, the foregoing descriptions of the embodiments according to the present invention are provided for illustration only, and not for the purpose of limiting the invention as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

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What is claimed is:

1. A sheet manufacturing apparatus comprising:

a screening unit configured to allow a material having fibers to pass through from a plurality of openings and thereby screen the material; and

a forming unit configured to form a sheet by using a passed material that has been screened,

the screening unit including

a cylindrical unit that has the openings on a curved surface and is configured to rotate,

two side units that are located at two end parts of the cylindrical unit which are spaced apart in a direction of extension of a rotation center axis thereof, the side units being configured not to rotate,

an introduction unit that is provided to one of the side units and is configured to introduce the material to the cylindrical unit, and

a discharge unit that is provided to the other of the side units, is located downward from the introduction unit, and is configured to discharge a residual material, which is material that does not pass through the openings.

2. The sheet manufacturing apparatus as set forth in claim 1, wherein

the screening unit includes a guiding unit configured to guide the residual material to the discharge unit inside the cylindrical unit.

3. The sheet manufacturing apparatus as set forth in claim 2, wherein

the guiding unit is located downward from the rotation center axis, on a discharge unit side in the direction of extension of the rotation center axis.

4. The sheet manufacturing apparatus as set forth in claim 3, wherein

the guiding unit is inclined such that the residual material, which moves in association with rotation of the cylindrical unit and comes up against the guiding unit, is guided in a direction toward the discharge unit side.

5. The sheet manufacturing apparatus as set forth in claim 2, wherein

when the side units are viewed in the direction of extension of the rotation center axis, the guiding unit is located on a downstream side of a direction of rotation of the cylindrical unit with respect to the discharge unit.

6. The sheet manufacturing apparatus as set forth in claim 2, wherein

the guiding unit is provided to the side unit.

7. The sheet manufacturing apparatus as set forth in claim 1, wherein

a lowermost part in an inside of the discharge unit is at the same height as or lower than a lowermost part in an inside of the cylindrical unit.

8. The sheet manufacturing apparatus as set forth in claim 1, further comprising

a defibrating unit configured to defibrate a defibration object, and

a feed path by which the residual material is fed from the discharge unit to the defibrating unit as the defibration object.

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